PERETARY TRACY'S FAMILY WELL KNOWN AND RESPECTED-EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY

IN THE TWO CITIES. The disaster which had befallen one of the bestown Brooklyn families caused the deepest sorrow sterday in the city where Secretary Tracy and his rife and children had lived for a quarter of a century There were many expressions of gratitude because the retary himself, his eldest daughter and his grandchild escaped the horrible fate of the others whose were lost in the fire.

In the Board of Aldermen R. B. Leech, one of the Republican members, offered appropriate resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Mayor Chapin expressed his personal sorrow over e calamity. Naval Officer Willis said: "The tragedy is too terrible to contemplate. I rejoice that Secretary is saved, but I fear the effect when the news of the loss of his wife and daughter is broken to I was at his house on Friday. He recently had it fitted up in the finest style. His family had just begun to enjoy their Washington life."

General Catlin, a brother of Mrs. Tracy, started for Washington at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. He was over-whelmed at the news of her death and that of his

General James Jourdan said: "This news is simply appalling. For Secretary Tracy to have died would have been a national misfortune. In the face of such dispensations of Providence, we can only stand silent and awe-stricken."

ADMIRAL BRAINE'S RECEPTION POSTPONED. The reception which was to be given to-day at the Navy Yard by Rear Admiral Braine, has been postponed on account of the terrible calamity that has fallen upon the family of Secretary Tracy.

The officials in the Federal Courts and other offices

in the Postoffice Building expressed profound sympathy with the Secretary. He has been a well-known and popular practitioner in the United States Courts, and his elevation to the place in the Cabinet and his success in that office have been the cause of pride among those formerly associated with him. His reavement caused much sorrow among his many friends among the Federal officeholders.

The sad tidings aroused the deepest regret in the Custom House. The latest news in regard to General Tracy's condition was eargerly sought by all the employes. Collector Erhardt said: "I have known the Tracy family ever since they came to Brooklyn. No gentler or kinder disposition than Mrs. Tracy's was ever possessed by any woman. She was a Christian without estentation, domestic in her habits and strong in her affections, and never hurt any one's She was a good wife and a devoted mother, whose life was given up to others rather than to herself. Miss Tracy possessed the same qualities as her mother. She was a young lady of fine culture, being familiar with modern languages, an artist of much ability and a fine musician. I have heard sympathy and condolence for General Tracy and Wilmerding expressed everywhere."

Surveyor Lyon expressed everywhere.

Surveyor Lyon expressed the deepest sympathy
for General Tracy and Mrs. Wilmerding.

The Secretary is well and favorably known by the
judges and the attaches of the courts of this city, and many expressions of sympathy for him were heard in the corridors of the Court House.

MAYOR GRANT FEELS IT AS A PERSONAL BLOW. About the City Hall universal regret was expressed calamity. Mayor Grant said that the sad news came to him as a personal bereavement. have long had the pleasure of Mrs. Tracy's acuquintance," the Mayor said, "and during the ceremonles of the Washington Centennial last year we were frequently thrown together. She was a charming lady in conversation, and I do not think that in all my life I ever met a more thoroughly sensible woman. She had a peculiarly bright and at the same time practical way of expressing her views that made her cicty very attractive. I sincerely sympathize with

erretary Tracy in his terrible loss." onts of regret and sympathy were expressed also by Controller Myers, Commissioner Gilroy, City Chamberlain Croker, Corporation Counsel Clark, Register Firgerald and other prominent officials. Ex-surrogate Rollins, General Bartlett, Elihu Root and John H. strahan, of the counsel engaged in the Dock Department hearing, in the Mayor's office, feel-ingly deplored the frightful misfortune.

EX-SENATOR PLATT'S SYMPATHY. sad news was received by no one here with

keener regret than by ex-Senator T. C. Platt. He and Mr. Trucy have been intimately acquainted all their lives. They were born and brought up near each other in Tioga ounty, went to the same school,

nttle boy died a few weeks ago. Frank Platt's five-year-old son is only recovering from a sickness that nearly resulted futally. Mr. Platt, on learning the par-ticulars of the fire, started for Washington, and will remain there with the secretary for the present. Be-fore going he said: "This will almost kill the Secre-tary. His wife and his home were everything to him. Oh, it is a terrible blow. THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club of course took no action last night as a body on General Tracy's bereavement. Individual sentiment took the place of concerted action. In the words of ex-State Senator James Otis, every member of the club was full of sorrow and sympathy for General Tracy. "Indeed," said Mr.

every member of the club was full of sorrow and sympathy for General Tracy. "Indeed," said Mr. Otis, "this is a calamity which can hardly be talked about here, where Secretary Tracy has so many warm and admiring friends. It is an awful and horrhice thing. We all hope and trust, as does everybody in the country, that the General will bear up under his affliction. I believe that he will, and that he will carry on the great work which he has laid out before him. He is a strong pillar of the Administration, and has could not be spared."

J. Seaver Page, secretary of the club, had just returned from Florida with his wife and daughter. Mr. Page spoke of the grief that the news caused the members of the club, and added that when the club held its regular meeting on February 13, it would take appropriate notice of the distressing affair. "The members of the club will send letters of condolence to General Tracy." continued Mr. Page, "as soon as they know positively that he has had the news broken to him, for he has scores of devoted friends here."

A. C. Cheney spoke in the same sympathizing strain, as did many others of the club.

The impression produced in Wall Street by the tragic news from Washington was profound. It was the principal topic of conversation ontside of the discussion of financial affairs and stock movements, and the balletins sent out by the news agencies on the subject were looked for cagerly. One universal expression of sorrow found vent in few words. "Horrible?" was nearly all that any one could say, and by numbers of men who had no personal acquaintance with the Secretary or his family the occurrence was spoken of with deep feeling. Henry W. Cannon, president of these than any other member of the family. She was a charming young woman, an accomplished linguist, and most attractive. It seems almost incredible that she should be the victim of such a horror."

At the regular monthly meeting of the XVIth Assembly District Enrolled Republicans last night, at

At the regular monthly meeting of the XVIth Assembly District Enrolled Republicans last night, at the rooms of the Lincoln Club, resolutions of sympathy with the family of Secretary Tracy were adopted. Philip L. Low, lieutenant commander of the State Naval Reserve, has issued an order suspending for one week the drills of the Reserve on account of the affiction of General Tracy. The drills are held on the manof-war Minnesota.

MRS. TRACY'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Tracy's maiden name was Delinda E. Catlin, and she was the eldest of the six children of Nathaniel and Jane Catlin, of Owego, N. Y. Her father still survives at the age of ninety-four. One of her brothers is General Isaac S. Catlin. Two other survives at the age of ninery-four. One of ner brothers is General Isaac S. Catlin. Two other brothers and a sister, who live in the interior of the State, survive her. Mrs. Tra'ry was born in 1831 and was a year younger than her husband. She was educated in the schools of her native town and at early age was married to the rising young lawyer Benjamin F. Tracy, afterward to be District-Attorney. General, Judge, and Secretary of the Nay. They General, Judge, and Secretary of the Nay. They made their home for a dozen years in Owego, and there their three children, Emma Eloise, now Mrs. Wilmerding, Frank B. and Mary Farrington, were born. Wilmerding, Frank B. and Mary Farrington, were born. Wilmerding, Frank B. and Mary Farrington, were born. 448 Montagnest. until last year. He, however, owned a farm at Owego and the family spent considerable time there. General and Mrs. Fracy attended Plymouth Church until Mr. Beecher's death, and afterward went with their daughters to St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. For the last few years Mrs. Tracy was kept at home by inflammatory rheumatism and lived quietly. Her social duties devolved largely upon Mrs. Wilmerding, who after the death of her husband about ten years ago, returned to her husband shout ten years ago of the founders of the Brooklyn Maternity.

of Plymouth Church, and was one of the Foundation the Brooklyn Maternity.

Miss Tracy was about twenty six years old, and was a charming and cultured woman. She was educated in Brooklyn and abroad and possessed much musical and artistic talent. General Tracy sold his Brooklyn house last summer and purchased his new home in louse last summer and purchased his new home in it since October. It is said that Mrs. Tracy had a premonition of disaster and opposed the removal to washington, saying that they would be better of a Brooklyn or at Owego.

HOW A SEAT WAS STOLEN.

A SAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

THE FIRST WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT-A CASE WHICH SHOULD BE PROMPTLY DECIDED-NEED OF A FEDERAL ELECTION LAW. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.)

Washington, Feb. 3.-The contested election ca of Atkinson against Pendleton, of the Ist West Virginia District will probably be the next one voted on by the House Committee on Elections. The hearings in the case are ended. has been the desire and hope of the committee to have the three West Virginia contests disposed of by the decision in one of the cases will be necessarily postponed to a later date, owing to the requirement that

supplementary briefs shall be filed by both sides.

The Atkinson-Pendleton case really rests on a fraudalent recount of the votes from two precincts in Wetzel County, whereby the Republican contestant was deprived of twenty-four votes which belonged to him, and there were awarded to the Democratic contestee two votes which did not belong to him. It is HE PREPARES A STATEMENT INSISTING THAT true that the contestant alleges and offers testimony to show that Pendleton received 256 illegal votes, while the latter contends that 153 illegal votes were cast and courted for Atkinson. Of course, the committee will find it necessary to examine the testimony bearing on every one of these 409 cases, which will add ma-terially to its labors. A careful examination of the testimony in a dozen cases taken at random from the contestant's brief, and a like number chosen in the same manner from the brief in behalf of the contestee, fairly indicates that the former would have much the stronger case if it depended only on the question of illegal voting. But, assuming that neither party is to derive any benefit by the exclusion of illegal votes cast for his opponent, Atkinson's case is still impregnable, and the committee will be constrained to recommend, and the House to decide, that the seat be awarded to

On the face of the returns, after the original re turns from two precincts in Weizel County had been "doctored" by the Democrats, the Democratic Gov ernor of West Virginia-the same Governor who officially decided in another case that "twe" meant "twelve," and thereupon awarded a seat in Congress to the Democrat, who was defeated at the pollsissued a certificate to Pendleton, which set forth that the latter had received 19,268 votes, against 19,242 votes for Atkinson. The election was a colse one, and for many days the Democrats—who, so to speak, did not wish to commit grand larceny, if they could make petty larceny serve their turndid not know how few or how many votes they would be compelled to steal in order to give their candidate an apparent majority.

In the words of contestant's brief, which are fully justified by an overwhelming mass of testimony, "There was here a nice adjustment of means to the desired end, a conservation of force, a careful expenditure, with no waste, of villany." The returns from Archer's Fork Precinct were delivered to the Deputy Clerk of Wetzel County, who is a Democrat, on Nevember 7, and the returns of Martin's school House Precinct were placed in his custody on Novem-At the former precinct, four of the five election officers were Democrats, and at the latter, three of the five were Democrats.

The Commissioners who composed the County Court which canvassed the election returns from the several precincts, were three Democrats, and the Clerk, as well as the Deputy Clerk, was a Democrat-The election at the two precincts named was in the hands of the Democrats; the precinct returns were in the enstody of Democratic clerks until turned over to the Democratic County Court on November 12. It appears that not until about November 20 was it discovered how many votes must be stolen to overcome Atkinson's majority. The paper sacks which contained the ballots from the two precincts men-tioned were opened on November 12, to allow the County Court access to the poll-books and certified returns; and the sacks remained unsealed, and in a place where Democratic officials, as well as Democrats who were not officials, had access to them. It is alleged that, when the court was in recess, the ballots were deposited in a vault in the County Clerk's office, but the Democratic County Clerk testified that the combination of the lock on the door of the vault was known to numerous persons besides the county of ficials, and the vault appears, from the evidence, to have been used as a storeroom for bottled beer by the clerk and his friends, as well as for the safe-keeping

of the ballots. On November 21 the time had at last arrived when It seemed necessary to count the ballots of the two decach other in Tioga ounty, went to the same school, and have always been warm friends. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Tracy were also life-long friends. In fact, the two families were on the most intimate terms. The last hours which Mrs. Platt spent in Washington on sunday were spent at the secretary's house. Mr. Platt was deeply touched. He telegraphed to benator Hiscock immediately for particulars, only to learn that the worst reports, save the rumor of the Secretary's death, were true.

At the offices of Mr. Tracy's law firm, in the Mills Building, there was deep sorrow. This calamity is one of a succession of beregvenients that the members of this firm have experienced of late. Only last week Mr. McFarkand's boy was drowned, and his little daughter is now dangerously ill. Mr. Boardman's little boy died a few weeks ago. Frank Platt's flev, year-old son is only recovering from a sickness that nearly The Democratic president of the was sent by one Wells, a Democratic politician, who was at New-Martinsville, where the court was in session on the very day that Ednshaw received it. It is shown, moreover, that Efinshaw's wife was not sick, but that "she attended a merrymaking on November

shown, moreover, that Einshaw's whe was not also but that "she attended a merrymaking on November 22, and seemed to be enjoying herself." Neither did Efinshaw hasten to his home after leaving New-Martinsville, as he would have done if he nad supposed his wife to be "very sick," as the telegram alleged. On the contrary, after arriving within a few miles of his home, "he loitered around during the forenoon, and then went leisurely off toward his home in the country."

On November 26, however, the Democratic conspirators in Wetzel County knew what was required of them, and part of the work had been done. If the precinct returns from Archer's Fork and Martin's School House were allowed to stand, as certified by the election otherers—a majority of whom were Democrats—Atkinson's majority in the district would be seven. The ballots from those precincts were, therefore, brought into court from the beer storeroom, and it was discovered by the County Court—all Democratic was discovered by the County Court—all Democratic that the name of Atkinson had been "scratched" on ten ballots at Archer's Fork and on fourteen ballots at Martin's School House, and that the name of Pendleton had been substituted for Atkinson on two ballots. This wiped out the latter's majority of seven, and "elected" Pendleton by a "majority" of nineteen voies.

The two Democratic commissioners of election at

ballots. This wiped out the lattier's majority of seven, and "elected" Pendleton by a "majority" of nineteen votes.

The two Democratic commissioners of election at Martin's School House, the Republican commissioner, the Democratic clerk and the Republican clerk, all testified that the ballots were not "scratched"-except one, which bore Pendleton's name—when the return was made, and the ballots placed in the custody of the Democratic deputy clerk, one Snodgrass. As to Archer's Fork, the testimony of the two Democratic commissioners, the Republican commissioner and the two clerks, both of whom are Democratis, is manimous that only one ballot on Congressman was "scratched" when the return was made, and it, together with the poll book and ballots, placed in the custody of the County Court. In other words, the evidence is conclusive that enough Republican ballots from the two precincts were "doctored" by Democrats to nullify the will of a majority of the lawful voters of the district and give a Democratic Governor a pretext for issuing a certificate of election to a defeated Democratic candidate.

The fellow Snodgrass, the Democratic deputy clerk who had the ballots in his custody, afterward attempted to sell to Chairman Cowden, of the Republican State Executive Committee, for the sum of \$2,000. "important information" respecting the scratching of the ballots from the two precincis. When called as a witness he denied that he knew who was the guilty person, and testified, in effect, that his purpose was to obtain, by fulse pretences, a large sum of money from Chairman Cowden. He falled. He was the custodian of the ballots from November 7 and 8 until they were found, with erasures, nearly three weeks afterward.

INSURANCE ON THE SEARS BUILDING.

Roston, Feb. 3.-The completed list of insurances n the Sears Building, burned yesterday, is as follows: Royal, of England, \$15,000; Phoenix, of New-York; Home, of New-York; Guardian, of England, and London and Lancashire, \$10,000 each; and \$5,000 each in the following companies: Firemen's Fund, of California; German-American, of New-York; Merchants', of New-Jersey; Boylston, of Boston; Commercial Union, of England; Firemen's, of New-Jersey; Franklin, of Pennsylvania: Hanover, of New-York: Hartford, of Con-necticut; Union, of Philadelphia, and Transatlantic, of Hamburg. Total, \$110,000.

YOU COULD NOT FOOL HIM.

From The Detroit Tribune. An old practical joke consists of reaching slyly behind a man you happen to be walking with and pinching the fleshy part of his leg, at the same time giving vent to such a growl and bark as a mad dog might be supposed to emit. Newadays, though sometimes tried, it seldom evokes the desired jump and volt.

times tried, it seldom evokes the desired jump and yell.

Last evening two young men were walking up Woodward ave., and at the corner of Gratiot met a young lady who was coming down with a bright-eyed little Skye terrier. As they passed the nearest young man snapped his fingers airly at the dog, which sprang up instantly and brought dewn a piece of his trousers. The young fellow turnet to his innocent comrade and slapped him on the back with an exultant laugh, but when they had gone about half a block a look of horror came over his features and be put his hand under the skirt of his Clister. What he found may be surmised, but he continued his homeward course on a sirect-ear, and it is aafe to say that the next time he snaps his fingers at a young lady's dog he will keep his eyes on the pup and not on the girl.

Scrofula in Children.

"In the carty part of 1887 scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild, then only is months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would peel off on the slightest touch, and the edor that would arise would make the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent, physicians of the country were consuited, but could de nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion, that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesigh." It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific (S. S.). That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. For more than a year past she has been as healthy as any child in the land.

Mrs. RUTH BERKLEY, Salina, Kansas. Cancer of the Nose.

In 1875 a sore appeared on my nowe, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer, and my husband died of it, I became sizemed and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew larger and worse in every way, until I had concluded that I was to die from its effects. I was persuaded to take S. S. S., and a few bettles cured me. This was after all the doctors and uther medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.

Mrs. M. T. MABEN.

Treatise on Cancer malled free. Treatise on Cancer mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MR. CARLISLE ON THE QUORUM QUESTION,

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION IS THE ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL ONE.

publication a statement of the present position of the Democratic members of the House, which is to be signed by eleven of them. The statement declares and the Speaker's decisions are "full of danger to the integrity of future legislation." From the beginning of the session, the statement says, the House bly who voted against the Senate bill on Triday last, "has been and still is, so far as rules for its government are concerned, in precisely the same condition which the chairman and his partisans absolutely con- to Albany to-night and stated that they were still op the House for consideration unless the Speaker chooses

act business for any considerable period without a regular code of rules prescribing the order of its proceedings, and the inconvenience and injustice resulting from such an attempt have been forcibly illustrated in the present instance. The Speaker has repeatedly, during these extraordinary proceedings, refused to entertain parliamentary motions that have been recognized as legitimate ever since the Government was established, and when attempts have the description of the proceedings are considered to the convenience of the convenience of the force of the force of the convenience of the force of t been made to appeal from his decisions, he has refused to been made to appeal from his decisions, he has refused to in the Assembly. so that there are only submit the question to the House. By his arbitrary fifty-five Republican votes, apparently, being the results of the res he has subverted nearly every principle of constitutional and parliamentary law heretofore recognized in the House. This personal and partisan domination of the House was This personal and partisan domination of the House was submitted to—though not without repeated protests—until we became convinced that it was the deliberate purpose of the Speaker and his supporters to proceed without rules, to cuts the Democratic members whose seats are contested and admit their Republican opponents, whether elected or

parliamentary proceedings. Accordingly they raised the question of consideration, demanded the yeas and nays, and on the call of the roll refrained from voting. The result was that less than a constitutional quorum voted, but the had decided to take the case up. From this Depew said there that the affect Republican As-decision an appeal was taken, and on a motion to lay this semblymen ought to recede from the position they had appeal on the table the yeas and mays were taken, and less than a quorum voted, but the Speaker again counted members not voting and decided that the motion was

agreed to, and his ruling thereby sustained.

Every presiding officer in the Senate and every Speaker of the House, except the present one, has held that when less than a quorum voted on a call of the yeas and mays. no matter how many might be actually present, it was his duty to take notice of the fact, and declare that the pending bill or motion had not passed. When the vote is not taken by yeas and nays it is not entered upon the journal, but if any member makes the point that no quorum has voted the proceeding is a nullity, and the vote must then he taken over. Many bills have been passed when there was no querun

there was no quorum actually present; but this does not district, commending the action of the Republican prove that the proceeding would have been valid in either Assemblymen who voted against the Senate bill."

case if the official record has shown the fact.

Speaker Reed himself, when in the minority on the floor of the Heuse, stated the true meaning and the true philosophy of the Constitution when he said: "The Constitutional idea of a quorum is not the presence of a majority of all the members of the House, but a majority of all the members of the House, but a majority of the House has a superiority of the said of the House of the House, but a majority of the House has a superiority of the House but a majority of the House has a superiority of the House ha Jority of all the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House. It is not the visible presence, but their judgment and votes which the Constitution calls for." General Gardeld, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Conger, Mr. Rebeson and other eminent Republicans have taken the same position, and their arguments have never been If any legal or political question can be settled in this

country by the long acquiescence of jurists and states-men of all parties, certainly this question has passed beyond the domain of discussion. When, therefore, the present Speaker repudiated this settled construction the Constitution, and decided that when the office the Constitution, and decided that when the official record, which the Constitution requires the House to keep, shows on a call of the yeas and nays that a quorum keep, shows on a call of the yeas and mays that a querum has not voted, he can count members present and not voting, and thus by his own act, outside of the recorded vote, determine that a measure has passed, we con sidered it our duty, as a part of the Representatives of the people, to enter our protests in every form available to us under the circumstances. We are not contending for the right of the minority to govern, as the supporters of the Speaker have endcavored to make the country believe. On the contrary, we are denying the right of a minority to eject members from their seats, or to passiaws for the government of the people. Under the Constitution a majority of the members of the House constitute a quorum to do business, and we are simply insisting that less than a majority shall not do business. We are contending that the majority shall take the responsibility that less than a majority shall not do outsiness. We contending that the majority shall take the responsibility which properly belongs to them, and shall come to the House of Representatives and vote if they desire to control its proceedings; and we are protesting against their right to carry their measures by counting us when we do

govern the House without attending its sessions and taking part in the conduct of its business, is too preposterous to require refutation. It must be evident to any one who understands the position taken by the Democratic minority in the House that it cannot possibly result in any injury to the country or any injustice to the majority. Its only effect will be to compel the Republican majority, elected by the people, to assume the responsibility imposed upon them. On the other hand, no one can foresee the evils that may result from the inauguration of the practice of counting votes not cast in order to make a quorum. Under it a minority of the members-elect to the House and Senate may pass the most tyrannical laws for the oppression of the people, the most corrupt laws for the spellation of the public treasury.

TO HANDLE LOCAL IMMIGRATION BUSINESS Washington, Feb. 3.-While the plans of the Treasury Department for handling the immigrant business in New-York have not been completed yet, and will not be for several days, some important points in the matter have been decided. One of these is in reference to the control of the commission that is to take the place of the present State Board. This commission will not be under the control of the Collector, as many had ex pected. The new bureau will be entirely independent of the Custom House, and directly responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury. Whether the commission will consist of three commissioners or only one has not yet been agreed upon; nor has the place for landing immigrants been chosen, although the chances are in favor of Governor's Island. The strongest party lead-ers and some of the most influential business men of New-York City have urged the Department to appoint a commission of three members.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Feb. 3.—Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania-M. A. Blair, Landrus; T. I. Crawford, New-York-S. I. Remington, Independence.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- The only bond offer received a the Treasury Department up to 1 p. m. to-day was \$90,000 registered 4 1-2s at 104 5-8 flat. They were nt by a National bank, in liquidation of deposits. Later the following offers were received:

Four and one-half per cents, registered-\$40,000 at 104 5-8. Four and one-half per cents, coupon-\$10,000 at 104.5-8. All the offers were accepted.

THE NOMINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH. Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Com-merce to-day further heard the objections to the confirmation of the nomination of ex-Governor Warmoth to be Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. The opposition was represented by Representative Coleman, of Louisiana, Judge Morris Marks, State Senators Demass, Cage and Simms and Mr. Burgeois. At the close of the arguments and responses thereto on behalf of ex-Governor Warmoth the committee took the matter under consideration.

THE DEADLOCK STILL ON.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL IMPROBABLE,

THE SENATE AT ALBANY LAYS THE MATTER ON THE TABLE FOR FUTURE ACTION-MR. CANTOR TRIES VAINLY TO HAVE THE

> ASSEMBLY BILL TAKEN UP-RE-CUSANT REPUBLICANS.

Albany, Feb. 3.—The deadlock over the World's Fair bill in the Legislature continued to-night on the reassembling of that body. A demonstration was Assembly bill, but they were beaten upon a motion to take up that bill, and then the Senate turned to other ss., In the Assembly nothing was said on the subject. The Senate directed last week that the Assembly bill should be considered to morrow, but there is a movement to-night to adjourn the Legislature upon its meeting in the morning until Thursday, with a view of enabling the members to attend the centennial celebration in New-York of the creation of the United States Supreme Court. If the Legislature should hold a session of any length to-morrow, however, the Washington, Feb. 3.-Mr. Carlisle has prepared for bill undoubtedly will be debated for a time in the Senate. There is not much desire, nevertheless, in Senate to act upon the bill to-morrow, because of the evident fact that even if the Senate should pass the that the present situation in the House is anomalous bill, amended so as to conform to the Senate bill she Assembly would again reject it. Fifteen of the seventeen Republicans in the Assem-

namely, Messrs, Fish, Gibbs, R.S.Johnson, Nixon, White, Barnes, Currier, Davis, De Peyster, Mase, O'Connor, as a popular meeting or a political convention, in Rhodes, Sawmiller, Selleck, and Treadway, returned trol all the proceedings. No measure can get before posed to the Senate bill. Moreover, Albert Johnson, one of the Republicans who voted for the bill last to allow it to be presented, and members have no means of knowing in advance what they are to be called upon to discuss or decide." The statement continues as follows:

One of the Republican who voted for the bill assume that they are to be stock's, several other Republican Assemblymen are absent; so that it is clear that it is doubtful if the Senate bill could be passed in the Assembly. Two This is the first time in our history that a legislative of the Republicans who were opposed to the bill last assembly or even a public meeting has attempted to trans-act business for any considerable period without a regular lyn, now say that they favor the bill. Their defeclyn, now say that they favor the bill. Their defect ever, who will vote for the senate bill, and it is hinted

In view of the uncertainty of passing the Senate bill in the Assembly at present probably no attempt will On Wednesday, January 29, the Committee on Elections be made to do so. Resides, it is reported from Washcalled up a contested election case, and the Democratic ington that there is no need of hurry in the matter; that it is unlikely that action on the World's Fair will be taken there before the latter part of next week. It is hoped by the Republicans of the Senate that after a consideration of the Senate bill for several days longer some of the Republican Assemblymen now opposed to the bill will decide to vote for it. Speaker, in violation of the uniform practice of the House for more than a century, proceeded to count members who some of the members of the Legislature who came were present, but not voting, and declared that the House here from New-York to-day say that Chauncey M. semblymen ought to recede from the position they had taken, but to-night the fifteen Republicans are as recusant as ever. Hamilton Fish, jr., their leader, "I was at the Union League Club on Saturday and

there talked with a good many eminent Republicans. In not a single case did I encounter a Republican who said that he thought that the Republican Assemblymen who opposed the Senate bill had done wrong. I talked, among others, with Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Salem H. Wales, Le Grand B. Cannon and Charles Watrous. Returning to Albany, I found here a letter from Cornelius N. Bliss, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, and from Congressman Frederick Lansing, of the Jefferson-St. Lawrence

One of the causes of the inaction in the Senate on the Senate bill is the absence of so many Senators. senators Sheard and Hendricks, Republicans, Senator McNaughton, Democrat, are all ill at their iomes, with little chance of their coming here this It is doubtful, indeed, if Senator Sheard will week. be here this year. His serious illness has continued and much alarms his friends. It seems improbable, therefore, that the World's Fair bill will be passed by the Legislature this week.

In anticipation of some interesting and definite action to-night on the World's Fair bill, the Senate galieries were packed when Lieutenant-Governor Jones called that body to order at half-past 8, after waiting warter of an hour for Mr. Fassett, the Republican Mr. Cantor, perceiving that there were ten of the thirteen Democratic Schators present, and only twelve of the nineteen Republicans, thought he had discovered a splendid opportunity for a little expeditious legislation in the interest of Tammany. He therefore made a desperate but futile attempt to have the Assembly bill taken from the table and acted on out-of-hand; and to this end he contrived in a ten-minute harangue to strain a quotation from The Tribune and obscure the real issue by renewing the wearisome attacks on

When the Assembly message was read, announcing the rejection in the House of the report of the Conerence Committee Mr. Fassett said he thought that, inder the circumstances, it would be better to put it

Mr. Ives, as usual, was ready with an objection. Before the motion is put," he said, "I should like to know for what purpose it is asked that the report lie on the table. As I understand the ruling of the presiding officer of the lower house, the bill is dead." "Well," said Mr. Fassett, "we at least want to lay

it out with decent respect."

But Mr. Ives didn't argue with him. He boisterously called for a vote, which naturally resulted in Mr. Fassett's motion, carrying of at the same moment the elec-lights in the large central chandelier gave a noisy splutter as though to signalize the impetuous young Senator's discomfiture. Then Mr. anter moved to take the Assembly bill from the

"I hope not," said Mr. Fassett, but Mr. Cantor started off with a long speech to explain his reasons. Mr. Fassett, rising to a point of order, argued that a motion to take from the table was no more debatable than a motion to lay on the table. Mr. Jones said he had never found any authority in the books to sustain that view, and accordingly ruled the objection out of order, and he adhered to this ruling, although Mr. Fassett afterward cited parliamentary authorities to prove that a motion to take from the table is neither debatable nor amendatory. Mr. Cantor thereupon proceeded to "let himself out."

"It seems to me," he began, "to be of considerable importance that some speedy action should be taken upon the World's Fair matter. In the first place, since we adjourned last Friday another Senator who voted in favor of this bill, if he is correctly reported in this morning's Tribune, has decided to vote against it on its final passage, and unless some immediate steps are taken it may not have sufficient votes even from the majority upon this floor to pass it and send it to he Assembly." Mr. Cantor here read the interview in to-day's

Tribune with Mr. Saxton, in which that gentleman said he was convinced of the bill's unconstitutionality and was ashamed of his vote in favor of it last Thursday. This, of course, was very different from saying he would vote against a similar bill on a future oc-casion, and he subsequently declared in private that he thought the construction strained. He was absent from his seat, by the way, while Mr. Cantor was speaking.

"There can be no good reason," proceeded Mr. Cantor, "why the Assembly bill should not be acted on tonight. The press of the whole State demands that we do something without delay. It has been upon the desk now nearly a week. It ought to be referred to a committee, or something, at least, ought to be done out of courtesy to the Assembly. We have finally the true reason for the insertion of the manies of the new incorporators. We charged a week ago that there was some ulterior motive, although we were told that the names emanated from the committee. But if we read Mr. Platt's confession aright in last saturday's Tribune, we must acknowledge that the Republican members of the Fair Committee. There can be no reason why one individual not a member of this Legislature should have the power to obstruct important bills of this description. It was left to his ingenuity to point out that this was a nefarious Tammany scheme, attempted to be foisted on the people. The Tribune on August 12 commended Mayor man's selection of Commissioners. I desire to read Mr. Fassett that the leading Republican newspapers to to a week ago failed to find anything against their character."

These remarks, of course, contained no attempt whatever to answer the charges that the original list There can be no good reason," proceeded Mr. Can-

was a Tammany list, nor has this been made at any time so far during the debate. The motion to take the Assembly bill from the table was defeated by a party vote. This does not mean that a similar motion will be objected to to-morrow, when there will probably be a larger attendance of Republican Senators, but Mr. Fassett declares that the Senate bill is not dead until the Senate has accepted the Assembly's objections and that "a hundred ways" of reviving it could be found in case of need.

At this time Mr. Jones had on his desk the Assembly resolutions concerning the Washington calamity. Speaker Husted and many Assemblymen had been in the Senate for some time, and the president had been told by Mr. Fassett before Mr. Cantor began his speech that the House had adjourned under a concurrent resolution. It was not, however, until Mr. Fassett had again brought np the subject that the resolutions were presented and adopted, and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE FAIR COMMITTEE. Washington, Feb. 3.—A meeting of the House Com-nittee on the World's Fair was held this morning. It was intended to finish the World's Fair bill, ten se ings. The members of the committee, however were ing engagements which called them to other commit-tees. The meeting, therefore, assumed merely an inthe chances of the bill getting through the House while that body is proceeding without rules was indulged in at some length. It is understood that the opinion was expressed that the chances were precarious for the bill getting through while the House was in its present condition. No attempt was made to discuss the uncompleted sections of the bill.

EX-MAYOR GRACE AND THE FAIR. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace was found at his office yesterday and asked regarding statements he was re ported to have made in Washington, relating to the World's Fair bill now pending in the Legislature. Mr. Grace said that he had been in Washington for a week on personal business, and that he had seen Mr. Platt "I shook hands with Mr. Platt at the Arlinglington Hotel," the ex-Mayor said, "but I had no con versation with him or with any one else on the subject of the World's Fair. While in Washington I gave but one statement for publication, and I said then that the Fair should be taken out of politics. If the list of corporators sent to Albany gave either party pre-

of corporators sent to Albany gave either party preponderance, enough names ought to be added to make
it balance. I want New-York to have the World's
Fair and I want no politics in it."

A meeting of the Committee on City and State
Affairs of the Republican Club met last night at the
club-house. William Leary introduced resolutions,
which were unanimously passed, urging all the Republican members of the Legislature to support the
amended World's Fair bill, as the original measure was
nartisan.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In the Assembly this even-ing the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Andrus—Prohibiting police officers or other subordinates from being interested in the manufacture or sale of any spirituous or mait liquors, ales, wine or beer; also appropriating \$500,000 for lengthening six or more locks on the Eric Canal, to be designated by the Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer; to deepen the Erle and Oswego Canal to seven feet at points deemed important; to improve the Black River, Cayuga and Seneca Canais, and to complete the bottoming out of the Albany Basin to seven feet, all work to be done by contract after advertisement.

seven feet, all work to be done by contract after advertisement.

Mr. Curtis (by request)—Incorporating social, literary or charitable societies among veterans or their descendants; also amending the Penal Code by changing the penalty for murder in the first degree from death to imprisonment for life; also amending the Penal Code by taking therefrom the minimum limit of imprisonment for assault in the second degree, and grand larceny in the first and second degree, leaving the matter at the discretion of the court; also providing that women shall have charge of insane women, either during custody or transportation.

Mr. Page (by request)—Appropriating 86,500 for buying the Rennsselaer Wick rife range, near Albany, as a rifle range for the National Guard.

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE FOR NEW-YORK Pierre, S. D., Feb. 3 (Special) .- The following joint resolution was introduced in the South Dakota Legis-

Whereas, Certain leading Chicago dally newspapers have sent special correspondents to Dakota, who have grossly misrepresented the condition of the people by writing monstrous stories of destitution; and,

Whereas, Said Chicago dailies have published libels upon this State, and also made statements concerning the condition of the Sloux Reservation, soon to be opened; and,

Whereas, Such publication is likely to describe

opened; and,
Whereas, Such publication is likely to do injury
to Dakota, and was evidently intended for that purpose; therefore, be it
Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives
in Congress be requested to vote against Chicago as
a place for the World's Fair, and cast their votes
for New-York instead.

OBITUARY. COLONEL NATHAN C. BARNETT.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3 .- Nathan C. Barnett, Secretary of State of Georgia, died last night in the ninetieth year of his age. Colonel Barnett had been one of the no table figures in Georgia's history since 1846. He had

since that time, with the exception of a short period during reconstruction days, held the office of Secre tary of State. In early years he had opposition and was once defeated, but in late years, both on account of his age and his recognized ability, he has never been opposed. He was an intinate friend of all of Georgia's great men since 1840.

LAUREN WETMORE.

here yesterday. He was born here in 1801, early life was spent in farming upon the hillisides of Litchfield County. In 1841 he went to New-York as remained until 1856, during which time he was well known and highly esteemed throughout the hardware trade. From early manhood he was deeply interested in all religious and philanthropic enterprises. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was an early and enthusiastic worker in the Anti-Slavery cause. While a resident of New-York he was, in 1853, president of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, under whose auspices a memorable course of addresses was Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other leading Abolitionists, which gave increased interest and ac-tivity in, as well as awakened opposition to, the cause in that city. Returning to his native place with a sufficient income for his simple tastes, he identified himself, in the latter years of his life, with the educational interests of the town, and exercised a large and beneficent ratuence in all projects and plans pertaining to the welfare of the place and its people. The public library of the town, largely the result of his interest and co-operation, will stand as a membrial to his name. He was a reader of The Tribune from its first issue to the last week of his life.

DECLARING THE " BOWL FIGHT" A DRAW.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3 (Special).-The University of Pennsylvania bowl fight took place here to-day; and, after a hard "scrap" before 2,000 people, 100 sophs showed they were no stronger than an equal number of freshmen, and Dewey, of the football team, who was referee, called the contest a draw. The bowl fight is the annual struggle between the freshmen and the sophomores. The latter provide a large wooden bowl, into which they strive to put the lowest honor man of the freshman class. The freshmen try to rish their man to a place of safety; if they succeed, they return and try to break the bowl. Several men fainted during the scrimmage to-day, but none was seriously hurt.

THE KENDALS WELCOMED BACK TO BOSTON. Boston, Feb. 3 (Special).-The Kendals began their

second and last engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre to night, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. They were welcomed back to lioston with every demonstration of regard, and were repeatedly called before the curtain. They appeared in "Im shilling," "The Ironmaster," "The Weaker Sex," "A White Lie," and "A Scrap of Paper." The advance sales are large, and the talented comedians are assured of large houses at every performance.

PROPOSING A PUBLIC PARK FOR SPORTS. New-Haven, Feb. 3 (Special).—Some time ago Walter

C. Camp. Yale, '80, wrote to Mayor Peck, requesting him to use his influence to have the city build a park to be opened to the public for baseball games and other athletic contests. In his message to the Com-mon Council to-night Mayor Peck referred to this letter, and recommended that a portion of a proposed park at the foot of West Rock be set aside for that purpose. The matter was referred to the recently es-tablished Park Commission, and will be acted on

ter, and recommended that a portion of a proposed park at the foot of West Rock be set aside for that purpose. The matter was referred to the recently established Park Commission, and will be acted on promptly.

RRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE SCHOONER PEARL

The mate, steward and four sailors of the British schooner Pearl, which, as aiready reported, was seized at Diablo River on September 20, by the Colomban Government for an alleged breach of customs laws, arrived in New-York last night on the Atlas Line steamer Aivo, which left Carthagena on January 20. Their story of the seizure of the vessel does not differ from the accounts which have already been published. "When the Pearl was seized," said Frederick Bertels, one of the sallors, "she was taken to Carthagena, where we arrived October 2. Then a guard of twelve soldiers was put on board and remained there until we left. We had no reason to complain of our treatment by the Colombian Government. The papers in the case have been forwarded to the authorities at Hogota, and Captaih Marphy is awaiting the result of their deliberations, which will occupy sixty days." The names of the crew are Thomas Davis, mate; J. Sawyer, steward; T. W. Lewis, Frederick Bertels, William Anvoid and Adolf Schrennann. **Seminer.*

William Anvoid and Adolf Schrennann. **Seminer.*

**Seminer.*

**EX.SPEAKER CARLISLE IN ERROR.*

**The weakest argument offered in opposition to the there also does not will be acted on promptly. The weakest argument offered in opposition to the sealer and the Speaker Carlisle, in attempting to destroy the parallel between Licuteanatic adversarial to dostinution of the Speaker Carlisle, in attempting to destroy the parallel between Licuteanatic apparent to do business." The Nasil constitution of the State says, Article 3, Section 10: "A majority of each House shall constitution of the State says, Article 3, Section 10: "A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." Section 21, same article, says: "On the final passage, in either house



EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
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CARMINE THAN SOLE TRY IT WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLICE AND CHINAWARE
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WOLFF & RANDOLFS, Philadelphia.
Ask in Paint, Drug and House Pernishing Stores,

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The highest medical authorities of the world prescribe and recommend the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES for diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and also fee Consumption.

"Your Soden Mineral Pastilles in gastroduodenal ind

"Your Soden Mineral Pastilles in gastroducdenal indu-gestion serve an admirable purpose."

H. N. HEINEMANN, M. D.,
Professor of Disease of the Chest to the New-York Poly-clinic and Hospital, and to the Mount Sinai Hospital.
Dr. Belcher Hyde, Assistant Medical Examiner in New-York for the National and Union Mutual Insurance Com-

pany, used the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a patient auffering from an old troublesome cough, with very satis-At all druggists' at 25 and 50 cents a box.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION. Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,

15 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

MINK-LINED OVERCOATS for gentlemen; mink-lined circulars for ladies; \$200 garments reduced to \$150; \$150 garments reduced to \$115; \$100 garments re-duced to \$75. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 124 West 424-st., 103 Prince-st.

First Empire Desks. Comprised in an interesting collection of Boule, Chippendale and Louis XV. Card Tables, Centre Tables, "Grandfathers" Hall Clocks, Etageres, etc., are two genuine First Empire Desks of mahogany with secret

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"DON'T WANT ANY BREAKFAST" IS SO OFTEN COMPLAINED BY OLD AND YOUNG

REXWHEAT

THE MOST DISORDERED STOMACH. A TONIG TO BODY AND MIND.

AT LEADING GROCERS.

Paris Exposition, 1889: 3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals. MENIER CHOCOLATE PUREST, HEALTHIEST, BEST Ask for Yellow Wrapper. BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

18 UR SHOULDER CAPES, all sizes, newest styles, in all leading inshionable fors; \$20 capes will be sold for \$15: \$25 capes for \$18: \$30 capes for \$40: \$35 capes for \$50: \$100 capes for \$75: \$125 capes for \$90; \$150 capes for \$110. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 124 West 42d-st., 105 Princest.

A QUAINT BIT OF SPACE-WRITING.

THE WONDROUS TALE OF PHILIP DALY'S GUESTS AS TOLD BY MR. "CONEE."

The outside world little realizes the labors and difficulties with which the editors of copy in news-paper offices are compelled to struggle. An enormous mass of matter of all sorts and from all sources omes into each office every day and every night, all of which must be examined in order that nothing of news value may escape notice. Some of the contributions are grotesque indeed. Articles are some times offered for publication that are written in the most illegible way upon torn scraps of dirty paper, and full of all possible errors in spelling, grammar and construction. The regular contributors to a paper-editorial writers, correspondents and reporters -as a rule prepare their articles with care, and furnish "good copy," as the printer's phrase goes. But certain occasional writers, who hope to make a few dollars by submitting what they look on as news. are guilty of turning in stuff huddled together in the st hideous jumble, and containing every blunder that it is possible for a writer to commit. the worst offenders in this way is a space-writer who sometimes puts his name on his articles as "Conee" and semetimes as "Coonee." This person seems ambitious for the distinction of furnishing the most ambitious for the distinction of furnishing the moss bungling matter that comes into the hands of a copy editor. Formerly he sent in extremely unpleasant "manifold" copy with a pungent odor of decayed chemicais all about it, and with writing so obscure that even an Egyptologist might be puzzled by it. Now he has taken to himself a type: iter sevenfold worse than himself, and the results are appalling. The other day this remarkable piece of composition was sont in by this compiler. It is given without changes in spelling, grammar and style:

Sunday afernoon last, Phil. Daly, gave afowly dinner to his msot valued patrons the bookmakers & pretty much every sporting man of this city & vicinity. There was a good representation of our prominent & public men. The dinner was given at the Central House at Long Brench. It was really to celebrate the acquisition of that establishment by him that Mr. Daly gave the dinner. It was as much a champagne dinner as a fowl dinner. For that costly fluid flowed like water. When coming back to N. Y. on the train, the effects of the champagne was predominating. Nine-tenth of the corwd fell askeep in their seats in the smoking car which was monophised by the vast crowd of them. The other tenth was bent on fun & started it by causing one puzzlelistic chap to shap another who was askeep. A scraping match followed, but before it was going to far the funnakers stoped it & restored peace by opening a bottle of the amber fluid that one of the thoughtfull one's had carried off for such emergencies. NY, was reached wirth out any further incidents & ne accidents. bungling matter that comes into the hands of a

DX-SPEAKER CARLISLE IN ERROR. From The Utica Herald.